WHEN INDICATIONS-THURSDAY-Cloudy weather and occasional light rains.

TRYOURS

Chicago man: "I will bet you a new suit the fair will be held in Chicago."

New York man: "Where is the suit to be made?"

Chicago man: "In Chicago, of course."

New York man: "I must decline the bet."

If he had said "at THE WHEN" it would have been a go. Fit, finish and fabric guaranteed.

If you would make a present of an Overcoat or Suit to father, son or brother, come to us about it. We will counsel with you as to style, advise you as to size, and secure you as to fit.

The GREAT SHOW

OUR SHOW-WINDOWS.

See 'em.

\$125,000 WORTH

DRY GOODS

SLAUGHTERED

THE PHILADELPHIA DRY GOODS STORE

Having purchased a Mammoth Stock of DRY GOODS at 50 cents on the dollar, consisting of

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, BED COMFORTS, CORSETS, RIBBONS, NOTIONS,

DOMESTICS, ETC., ETC., ETC., Must be sold by Jan. 10. No reserve. Everything must

go, regardless of cost. Avail yourself of this golden opportunity to purchase new and seasonable goods at less than one-half cost price.

OPEN AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M. Wait the Grand Sweeping Sale. We quote a few prices: | out the most interest was, of course, the

3 cases Prints, 1½c per yard.
50 dozen Ladies' Merino Vests, 10c each.

Dress Cambric Linings, 4½c per yard. 54-inch Broadcloth, 24c per yard.

5 cases Cotton Flannel, 41c per yard.

150 dozen Unlaundered Shirts, 19c each.

5,000 papers Pins, only 1½c a paper.
500 dozen Spool Cotton, 1½c each.

D. J. SULLIVAN & CO

6 & 8 West Washington Street.

STUTTGARTER NORMAL SANITARY

-- UNDERWEAR --

And makes of all other Prominent Manufacturers.

Shirts Made to Order. All Patterns Preserved.

NECKWEAR, SMOKING JACKETS AND BATH ROBES.

PAUL H. KRAUSS, Haberdasher,

44 and 46 East Washington Street.

A CIRCUIT JUDGE PROMOTED

David J. Brewer, of Kansas, Appointed to the United States Supreme Court.

His Nomination Regarded as a Just Recognition of Eminent Ability and Merit-The Appointee's Judicial Career.

How Mr. Windom's Silver Views Were Received by Members of Congress.

Interview with Senator Dolph on the Effect of Free Coinage, and the Issuance of Certificates for Silver Bullion.

SUPREME COURT VACANCY FILLED. David J. Brewer, of Kansas, Nominated to Be

an Associate Justice. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of David J. Brewer, of Kansas, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vancancy made by the death of Associate Justice Matthews. The appointment is applauded on every hand, since it was made in recognition of

President Harrison will yet in all probability have the appointment of two or three associate justices of the Supreme Court. Justices Miller of Iowa, and Field of California, can go upon the retired list at almost any time now. It is understood that they had expressed a wish to retire as soon as the bench of the Supreme Court is fully organized, and their successors can be agreed upon.

be agreed upon.

Justice Miller, over whose circuit Justice
Brewer has presided, speaks of the new
appointee in the warmest terms, ranking
him among the ablest judges on the bench.
Dr. Morrison Mumford, editor of the Kansas City Times, says the appointment will
give satisfaction to all parties in Kansas.

David J. Brewer, the newly-appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, is about fifty years old, and a native of Smyrna, Asia Minor. His father, Rev. Josiah Brewer, was a missionary to that country when the Justice was born, but returned to this country when David was three years old. The appointee graduated from Yale College, by a strange coincidence, in the same class with Judge Brown, of Detroit, and John Mason Brown of Kentucky, both of whom were prominently named in connection with the appointment. After a year's study of the law in New York city, Mr. Brewer removed to Kansas, where he early took a prominent place in his profession. He served two terms of six years each on the bench of the Supreme Court of that State, and had entered upon the third term when President Arthur appointed him judge of the Eighth judicial circuit, to succeed George W. McCrary. Justice Brewer is a nephew of Justice Stephen J. Field, his mother having been a member of the famous Field family.

Judge Brewer Surprised. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4.-Judge David J Brewer was told of his appointment this afternoon as he was entering the federal building to open the Circuit Court. The Judge was so deeply moved by the announcement that tears sprang to his eyes. "Well. it may be true," he said, "though it is a great surprise to me. I could hardly be expected to say that I would refuse so good an appointment." A few moments later Judge Brewer received a telegram from Washington confirming the first report and offering congratulations. The news had by this time become general in the court-room, and the new Justice of the Supreme Court met with congratulations from all sides.

WINDOM'S SILVER VIEWS.

They Do Not Meet with Hearty Indorsement -What Senator Dolph Says. Epecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The portion of Secretary Windom's report which called section devoted to the silver question. His recommendation for the issue of Treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion at the market price of the silver when deposited, and his recommendation for the repeal of the compulsory feature of the present coinage act are variously received by the silver men. Senator Dolph of Oregon approves his position. "Free coinage of silver," he said to your correspondent this afternoon, "would at once place all commercial transactions upon a silver basis and cause all commodities to fluctuate with
the varying gold prices of silver. All taxes
would be paid in silver and gold would become an article of merchandise. An agreement between the principal commercial nations of the world to coin both gold and
silver at something like the ratio of their
present value would probably result in sustaining the value of each at the rates agreed
upon, but if the United States were to adopt
free coinage of silver, without such an
agreement she would at once take her place
beside Mexico, India and other silver
countries. I have not had time to
examine the Secretary's suggestion to
issue certificates for silver bullion, but if,
as I understand it, the plan is to issue certificates for the market value of the bullion,
to pass current at their market value from
day to day, that would and must injure the
public credit. I do not see the benefit of
the plan or what could be gained under it
by the producers of silver. I am in favor of
a bimetallic currency, but under conditions
not dangerous to the public credit or the
mutual interests of the country."

This view is sustained by most Republicans in both branches of Congress. and cause all commodities to fluctuate with

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed. Pensions have been granted the follow-

ing-named Indianians:

ing-named Indianians:

Original Invalid—John Engle, Francisville;
Joshua A. Essex, Hebron; David Hess, Dillsboro;
Wm. J. Crouch, Plainfield; Marion V. Jacobs,
Pickard's Mills; Wm. Downey, Rochester;
Samuel Lower, Mauckport; Ernest C. North,
North's Landing; Jesse Drake, Crawfordsville;
Geo. S. Minor, St. Meinrad; Robert A. Hays,
Crawfordsville; Geo. Dibbler, Plymouth; Wm. R.
Mathis, Graysville; Thos. Landrum, Martinsville;
Samuel R. Peters, Craig.

Increase—Jas. H. Friendly, New Amsterdam;
John Kensey, Brightwood; Albert Summers,
Salem; David Montgomery, Lotus; Bamuel M.
Jones, Versailles; Wm. Hiedrick, Alfordsville;
Wm. S. Hicks, Bedford; Edmond H. Dunn, Shelbyville; Valentine Bartley, Dixon; Eli Low,
Bridgeton; Wm. Redmond, Indianapolis; Samuel
A. Dickoner, Selma; Jacob McAtee, Union;
Orange L. Gold, Saltilloville; Thos, Ash, Loogootee; Mileson H. Goddard, Greencastle; Ephraim
B. Fletcher, Salem; Samuel Y. Barrett, Somerville; Jacob M. R. Troxell, Demott; John B.
Elliott, Chay City; Herman Frauer, Indianapolis;
Wm. Marshall, Clifty; John Crow, New Cumberland; Josiah Snow, Maukee; Wm. H. Wilson,
Lauré: Chas. Riker, Franklin; Wm. H. Pennington, Vienna; Hiram Waltman, Bean Blossom;
Theo. A. Smith, South Bend; Lyman R. Blossom,
Decatur; John Snyder, Indianapolis; Wm. R.
Cox, Monrovia; Thos. H. McCreary, Albion; Peter
Clarkson, New Richmond: Wm. Ray, Mooresville; Jas. M. Haselgrove, Pittsburg; John Whittenbach, Bockport; Ephraim Redman, Land; ville; Jas. M. Haselgrove, Pittsburg; John Whit-tenbach, Rockport; Ephraim Redman, Land; Adam W. Black, Hardinsburg; Nathan Williams, Anderson; Sampson Melks, Ray's Crossing; Isaac S. Reed, Covington; Benj. S. Kelly, Mitchell; Jos. A. House, Vallonia; Thos. A. Jeffery, Indianapo-

his; Hughston W. Page, Macksville; Isaac Bryant, Orchard Grove; Elsey Byrd, Russellville; Marion Fisher, Jolietville; Andrew Warbutton, Ladoga; Isaac Davis, Cambridge City; Joseph Veasey, Jeffersonville; John F. Whittier, Evansville; Thos. R. Jolley, Mitcheil; Alpheus E. Lake, Fontanet; Martin Hardin, Moore's Vineyard: Isaac W. Montgomery, Patton; Edgar S. Lee, Marion; Melville W. Bruner, Crawfordsville; Jas. Varner, Newtonville; Henry K. Butt, Deedsville; John W. Martin, Milea; Wm. V. Brown, Kouts; Wm. A. Dicks, Greencastle: Daniel Garber, Coal City; Hiram C. Allen, Colfax; Eli Cooprider, Clay City; Eligab Ogle, Eaton; Christian Deroif, Jamestown; Alexander Gudger, Deputy; Simon Heminelbauer, Terre Haute; James S. Miller, Gold Gate; Galvin J. Bear, Moorefield; Isalah Gay, Muncie; Stephen Bosee, Union Cit; John B. Groendyke, Crawfordsville; Thomas Crawford, Martinsville; Dennis Riley, Lafayette; Frazer N. Winams, Brookville; Wm. A. Springer, Indianapolis; Joel B. Bialey, Adrian; Wm. Springer, Clinton: Henry Hoffmeister, Fort Wayne; Geo. W. Shrayer, New Burlington.

Reissue—John W. Knowland, Wheatland; Leonard Hardin, Columbus; Blythe W. Buffington, Aurora.

Reissue and Increase—Curren Tribue (de-

ard Hardin, Columbus; Blythe W. Buffington, Aurora.

Reissue and Increase-Curren Tribue (deceased), Indianapolis; John P. McPherson, Indianapolis; Enos W. Collis, Pendleton.

Original Widows, etc.—Adda C. Drummond, former widow of John N. Underwood, Kokomo; Margaret, widow of Curren Tribue, Indianapolis; Elizabeth, widow of Charles N. Smith, Bargersville; Martha A., widow of Abraham Kutz, Kirklin; minor of John J. Sullivan, Oakland City; Ruby King, mother of Moses M. Wagner, San Jacinto; minors of J. N. Underwood, Frankfort and Bennett's Switch; Mary E., widow of Joseph Davis, Brazil; minor of Mathew Ranks, Gross Mills; Rachel E., widow of John Hays, Macy; Martha J. Bowman, former widow of John J. Sullivan, Oakland City.

TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS. Original Invalid—Dennison P. Randall, Knox-ville; Edward Carrigan, Bloomington; Thos. M. Campbell, Murphysboro; John Lenallen (de-ceased), Peoria; John Russell, Joliet; Isaac Leverton, Waddam's Grove; Josephus Stewart, Marshall.

Increase—Radford Coleman, Chicago; Lewis Ford, St. Marie; Hayden H. Daugherty, Martins-ville; Wm. Denny, Elmwood; Ira Hiner, Peoria; Frederick Hilbert, Hatton; Thos. Goodman, Vanhis eminent ability and merit. Judge
Brewer is known by a large number of men
in public life here, and is spoken of
in the highest possible terms. He
is a jurist of unusual qualities, and
his promotion is looked upon as one of the
most liberal acts in the line of civil-service
reform.

Frederick Hilbert, Hatton; Thos. Goodman, Vandalia; Chillian Spanogle, Chadwick; Benj. H.
Myers, Heathville; Wm. Laughman, Cerro Gordo;
Francis M. Jones, Kane; John Henry Lohman,
Simons; Adam Breit, Chicago; Lott R. Evans,
Buena Vista; Jas. S. Chester, Macon City; Noble
H. Timmons, Walnut Hill; Frederick Schatz,
Irwin; John Underhill, Lisbon; Alfred M. Batteau, Richview; John P. Liby, Roberts; Frederick Fowler, Friendsville; Chas. W. Peck, St.
Joseph: John Ishbaugh, Martinsville; Enoch J.
Steward, Claremont: Dominick, Renz, Loda: Steward, Claremont; Dominick, Renz, Loda; Peter Burdo, Papineau; Jos. Stone, Eddyville; Robert, C. Watson, Pileyville; Laneson S. Wharton, Paris; Truman Covert, Fisher; Charles Boone, Chrisman; Hermann Burgdorff, Carlin-Boone, Chrisman; Hermann Burgdorff, Carlinville; Thomas Erayden, Vandalia; George W. Curfman, Seville; Jacob Adams, St. Francisville; James C. McQuay, El Dorado; Andrew Marks, Springfield; Daniel W. Terry, Dolson; Joseph Bainbridge, New Burnside; Thomas J. Johnson, Mendota; Oliver P. Baggott, Jonesboro; William Billman, Hazel Dell; Sidney H. Stucker, Stonefort; William Young, Hagerstown; Joseph Hoover, Winchester; Andrew J. Vinson, Waynesville; William A. Wood, Jonesboro; Daniel Reamey, Canton; Hannibal Clough, Elliotstown; George Fry, West Belleville; Calvin D. Howell, Cottage Home.

Reissue—John Q. Durall, Cobden.

Reissue—John Q. Durall, Cobden.

Reissue—John Q. Durall, Cobden.

Reissue—James C. Bibey, Mulkeytown.

Original Widows, Etc.—Elizabeth, mother of John Oder, Chrisman; Elizabeth L. Hackleman, former widow of Ezra H. Whipple, Humboldt; Mary A., widow of Amassa Hamlin, Odin; minors of Albert Mills, Waverly.

MINOR MATTERS.

Mr. McPherson's Method of Examining Would-Be House Reading Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The hall of the House of Representatives was as splendidly lighted to-night as on occasions when the House is in session in the evening. Representative Morrill of Kansas occupied Speaker Reed's chair, a dozen or two of spectators were around about the floor, and fourteen gentlemen who think they are gifted with eloquence, came to the reading clerk's desk at successive intervals of ten minutes each, and read Washington's farewell address. It was Mr. McPherson's civil-service method of testing the fitness of the man for the resition of reading clerk of the men for the position of reading clerk of the House, There are two appointments to be made, at \$3,600 each. Those whose performances this evening were especially good will be tried in actual work for the House before permanent appointments are

Change in White House Rules. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.- The rules of the executive mansion have been rearranged as follows: The Cabinet will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock. Senators and Representatives will be received by the President every day, except Mondays, from 10 o'clock to 11:30 A. M. Persons not members of Congress having business with the President, will be received from 11:30 A. M. until 12:30 P. M. every day, except Mondays and Cabinet days. Those who have no business, but call merely to pay their respects, will be received by the President in the East Room; at 1 o'clock P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

New Candidate for Senator from Ohio. special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Ohioans in Washington are discussing very freely the caudidacy of Congressman Seney for the successsion to United States Senator Payne. Judge Seney has served four terms in Congress, and for several years has been a very prominent member of the House committee on judiciary. He is an emment lawyer, and has unusual influence at the national capital. He is a polished gentleman, and would make an accomplished Senator. He would stand out in strong contrast in comparison with Senator Payne.

House Clerks Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Clerk McPherson has made the following appointments: Charles R. McKenny, of Minnesota, to be enrolling clerk, vice King, of Illinois, and Judson Holcomb, of Pennsylvania, to be index clerk, vice Otley, of Virginia. The appointees formerly held the places to which they have been reappointed. Ezra L. Moorhouse, of New York, has been appointed assistant librarian of the House,

House Committee on Rules. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.- The committee on rules, of the House of Representatives, will be announced to-morrow. It is stated unofficially, to-night, that the committee will consist of Messrs. Reed, McKinley. Cannon, Carlisle and Randall.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-C. E. Ryker was appointed postmaster at Normanda, Tipton county, to-day, vice James B. Campbell, resigned.

By direction of the Secretary of War, second-class private William L. Miller, second-class private William L. Miller, ordnance detachment, now at Indianapolis arsenal, will be discharged without character from the service of the United States by the commanding officer at his station.

Mrs. C. Studebaker and daughter, of South Bend, have joined Hon, Clem Studebaker at the Ebbitt.

Among to-day's purchases of bonds was \$200,000 four per cents., offered by two national bank depositories for the surrender of government funds held by them.

Secretary Noble left Washington to-day for his home in St. Louis. He is expected to return to Washington in the early part of next week.

The session of the international marine

The session of the international marine conference yesterday was devoted to the consideration of sound signals, and that of the pan-American congress to the comple-tion of the rules.

National Live Stock Exchange Officers. CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The National Convention of Live Stock Exchanges elected the following officers to-day: W. H. Thompson, jr., Chicago, president; vice-presidents, M. D. Scruggs. Kansas City; J. A. Hake, Omaha; E. J. Sensenee, St. Louis; J. V. Vincent, Peoria; A. J. Parsons, Sioux City. C. W. Baker, Chicago, secretary; Levi D. Daud, Chicago, treasurer. President Thompson appointed the following executive committee: Chas. P. Childs, Kansas City; J. B. Blanchard, Omaha; W. L. Cassidy, St. Louis; J. Rosenbaum, Chicago; M. V. White, Peoria; Thomas Corobine, St. Louis.

standing or special committees the most of the time was taken up in speech-making. President Macune, of the Southern Farmers' Alliance, made his annual address. This Alliance is now consolidated with the Union. Committees were appointed on tare and bagging, on constitution and on president's message. The joint committee of the Union and the Northern Alliance, appointed yesterday, after a long conference last night, failed to agree upon a plan of consolidation, and this morning a new committee of five was appointed. The afternoon session was devoted to general talk. There was no night session. There was no night session.

SERIOUS COLLISION.

A Coach on the L. & St. L. Struck by an Engine at Paris, Ill., and Ten People Injured.

Special to the Indianapol's Journal. PARIS, Ill., Dec. 4 .- An accident occurred at 9 o'clock to-night, at the Midland crossing, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad, seriously injuring four persons and slightly injuring six others. The Mattoon accommodation, west-bound, known as No. 3 passenger, was a few minutes late, and while crossing the Terre Haute & Peoria railroad the rear coach was run into by a railroad the rear coach was run into by a freight engine going southeast on the T. H. & P. The coach was thrown entirely from the track. The following were injured:

J. A. Fleirsheim, of the Western News Company, Chicago, badly cut on the head and internal injuries; A. J. Bishop, of Delaware, O., severely cut on the head and side injured; S. J. Clark, agent of Nelson Morris & Co., of St. Louis and Chicago, right shoulder dislocated; Elijah Hall, of Kansas, Iil., back injured; E. N. Collins, of Buffalo, N. Y., head cut and internal injuries; Mrs. West Grover, of this city, back injured, ribs and collar bone broken; W. H. Lew, of Rochester, N. Y., slight injuries about the head. Four other persons received slight injuries, but were able to continue their journey. journey.

AGAINST FREE WOOL.

Strong Speech of Hon. Columbus Delano Before the National Wool-Growers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-At the National Wool-growers' meeting a committee to prepare an address to the wool-growers of the United States was appointed. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, delivered an address upon the subject of wool-growing in the United States. The feature of to-day's meeting was the annual address of Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, president of the National Wool-growers' Association. He began by saying that both food and clothing should be produced at home, not purchased from abroad, when the people who consume them have facilties for their production.

Necessity alone can justify their importation. Continuing, he said: "Suppose the Nation involved in a war, foreign or domestic, of serious dimensions, like that, for example, of the late rebellion; suppose our commerce embarrassed, as it was at that time; suppose our demand for wool no gester than it then was and suppose that geater than it then was, and suppose that free trade had destroyed the sheep indus-try and turned over to foreign nations the production of our wool; and we may be able to appreciate the folly, if not the crime, of attempting to put wool on the free list. Influenced by the act of 1883," he con-tinued, "wool-growing janguishes through-out the United States, and without relief it must soon perish. In Texas the wool clip of 1883 was of the value of \$9,228,234. In 1887 it was \$5.016.674, showing a loss of \$4.211,560." The speaker read statistics from well-known authorities tending to show the necessity of protection in order to preserve the wool industry, and then said: "No further argument is needed to prove that free wool is death to this industry, and none who prefer the interests of this Nation to those of foreign nations will fail to re-gret so serious a blow to our wool-growers, and to the Nation at large, as free wool will inflict, and none but those under influence of personal interest or traditional prejudices will fail to admit that the attempt to put wool on the free list is an economic blun-

At the conclusion of the address the meeting adjourned, and the delegates in a body called on the President and Secretary Rusk. Their brief interview with the President, as well as that with the Secretary of Agriculture, is said to have been of a very satisfactory character.

EVANGELICAL ALLIA NCE.

General Christian Convention at Boston, at Which Various Topics Are Discussed.

Boston, Dec. 4.-A general Christian conference, under the auspices of the American Evangelical Alliance of the United States, to continue three days, began in Tremont Temple this morning. Rev. Dr. Dodge, president of the Alliance, made the opening address. Rev. Dr. Gordon, for the Boston Alliance, made an address of welcome.

ton Alliance, made an address of welcome.

He emphasized the flexibility and vitality of Christian unity. Rev. Dr. Strong, secretary of the Alliance, spoke of the progress of Christian co-operation since the Washington conference.

President Dodge called for details of the work from representatives of different alliances, giving as a specimen of religious destitution the finding of seven consecutive church edifices all abandoned, and two of them turned into cheese factories, bearing the sign, "No Admission." Prof. R. T. Ely, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins University, and Secretary Strong spoke on the needs of the city.

Rev. Frank E. Jenkins, of New Decatur,
Ala., told of the condition of the mountain Ala., told of the condition of the mountain whites of the South, who are largely unchurched and uneducated. Family feuds, illicit distilling and a disregard of marriage ties have woefully corrupted them. Their religion is a means of getting to heaven, but not of purifying the earthly life. There is monthly preaching in the best churches, no prayer-meetings, and, only lately, a Sunday-school. The ministers are illiterate, and often immoral and drunkards. But no people ever responded more readily to missionary effort, and it will be our shame if it is not put forth.

J. M. Buckley, D. D., of New York, editor of the Christian Advocate, dividing his theme into needs inside and outside of churches, said: "The first of those inside is to get rid of extravagance and ostenta-

churches, said: "The first of those inside is to get rid of extravagance and ostentation in church and private expenditures, which often makes a minister the master of ceremonies in an exclusive club. The next need is improvement in our methods of attracting the young. They are largely social, to a less degree intellectual, and very little of the spiritual. The next need is a revival of the almost absolute duty of church discipline. And lastly we need to depend less upon extraneous evangelistic efforts on the hippodrome plan. Then, too, sceptics of the present are far more hard to deal with than were the deists a generation since. Then there is the development of secret vice among the sons of the rich and the growing toleration of the habit of moderate drinking among church members."

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 4.—Dr. J. D. S. Davis and Dr. Locke Chew had a dispute last night in a meeting of a medical society. On the street it was renewed, and became a personal quarrel, which led to the shooting of Chew by Davis, in front of the Metropolitan Hotel. The quarrel arose over a difference about proper treatment of kidney disease. Both are young men, and highly successful practitioners. Davis is in hands of the sheriff.

One Doctor Shoots Another.

of the sheriff. Cold Weather in the Adriondacks. PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The weather throughout northern New York to-day has been intensly cold. At several places in the Adriondacks the thermometer registered from ten to sixteen degrees below zero. Saranac lake is frozen over.

Two Boys Killed. Farmers' and Laborers' Union.

St. Louis, Dec. 4.—The Farmers' and Laborers' Union resumed its sessions this morning, but in the absence of reports from

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 4.—By the breaking of the rope of a cage in a coal mine near Steubenville, to-day, two boys, named Robert Davis and John Devinny, were precipitated seventy-five feet and killed.

THE WORK OF THE TREASURY

Secretary Windom's Report of the Operations of the Fiscal Department.

Important Recommendations Concerning Tariff Revision, the Silver Problem, and De-

Subsidies Advocated as a Means of Restoring Our Merchant Marine,

posits of Public Money in Banks.

The Vessels to Be Subject to Government Orders in Time of War-Satisfactory Working of Existing Civil-Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was made public to-day. It opens with a statement showing the ordinary revenues of the government from all sources during the year

ended June 30, 1889, as follows: 10,165,264.79 8,038,651.79 3,378,063.59 1,536,087.16 Customs, fees, fines, penalties and forfeitures Repayment of interest by Pa-1,321,124.53 1,113,020.78 603,764.72 592,427.25 446,258.19 317,500.00 295,530.42 236,196.50 fund
Sales of Indian lands.....
Tax on seal-skins
Sales of government property... minigrant fund.....

Deposits for surveying public Depredations on public lands.... Sale of condemned naval ves-22,582.75 Revenues of the District of Co-2,523,950.69 lumbia.....

Total ordinary receipts......\$387,050,058.84 The ordinary expenditures for the same period

Foreign intercourse..... cluding rivers, and harbors,

44,485,270.85 ing vessels, machinery, and improvements at navy-yards... 21,378,809.31 Miscellaneous expenditures, in-cluding public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenues.... Expenditures on account of the 47,951,637.57

District of Columbia..... Interest on the public debt..... Total ordinary expenditures...\$281,996,615,60

Deaving a surplus of \$105,053,443.24 Of which there was used in the redemption of notes and fractional currency, and purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, the sum of..... 47,583,313.65

Leaving a net surplus for the year of \$57,470,129.59 In his last annual report to Congress my predecessor in office estimated that the revenues of the government for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1880, would exceed ordinary expenditures, not including the sinking fund, by \$104,000,000.

The accuracy of his forecast is demonstrated by the results set forth in the foregoing tables. As compared with the fiscal year 1888 the receipts for 1889 have decreased \$7.783,-984.08, and the ordinary expenditures have increased \$22,342,656.93. For the present fiscal year the revenues are estimated at \$385,000,000, and the expenditures at \$293,-000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$92,-000,000, of which \$48,321,116 will be required for the sinking fund. The Secretary continues:

The net surplus for the fiscal year 1889, together with \$5,940 received for four per centbonds issued for interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, and \$33,503,357.76 taken from the cash balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, making altogether \$90,979,427.35, was applied to the purchase and redemption of the debt.

As compared with \$103,220,464.71 at the close of the fiscal year 1888, the cash balance in the treasury over and above all accrued liabilities at the close of 1889 was \$71,484,042.39. If to this balance there be added the estimated surpins for the current fiscal year, the amount that may be appled to the purchase of bonds to June 30, 1890, will be \$163,484.042.39. Bonds and other obligations of the United States have already been purchased and redeemed to the extent of \$50,465,485.49, leaving the available cash on hand Nov. 1, 1889, \$45,335,762.40. The amount estimated for pensions for

year 1889 was \$76,312,400, and the estimates for same purpose, herewith submitted, for the year 1891, are \$98,587,252, showing an apparent increase of \$22,274,852. These figures, however, do not even approximately represent the actual increase of expenditure for pensions, because the estimate for the year 1889 was because the estimate for the year 1889 was wholly inadequate to meet the demands of the service. The amount regularly appropriated for pensions for that year was \$81,758,700. To this was added a deficiency appropriation, by last Congress, of \$8,000,000, and about \$8,000,000 more were necessarily drawn from the appropriations for the current year, to pay pensions due in the fiscal year 1889, but for which sufficient appropriations had not been made. The total amount, therefore, which was actually required for pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, was \$95,624,779.11.

The amount appropriated for pensions for the

1889, was \$95,624,779.11.

The amount appropriated for pensions for the current year was the same as last year (\$81,758,700); but there is an estimated deficiency of \$24,000,000 for this year, making a total of \$105,758,700; deducting from this the \$8,000,000 drawn out, as above stated, to meet the deficiency for last year, will leave chargeable to the current year \$97,758,700. The amounts actual and estimated for pensions will therefore stand as follows:

Expended for the year ended June

No patriotic American has ever complained of the vast amounts of interest paid to the men who loaned their money to preserve the integrity of the Nation; much less will they complain of any just and proper recognition of the claims of men who, in the Nation's hour of extreme peril, sacrificed their lives and health to save it.

The total receipts of the last fiscal year have been exceeded but six times in the history of the government. The ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, exclusive of premium on bonds, were also greater than in any other year, except during the war period, any other year, except during the war period, and the years which bore its cost most heavily, being \$22,312,656.93 greater than for the fiscal being \$22,342,656.93 greater than for the fiscal year 1888. The expenditures for the last quarter of the fiscal year 1889 were \$9,790,696.74 less than for the last quarter of the fiscal year 1888.

During the twelve months ended Oct. 31,1889, there were purchased, under the circular of April 17, 1888, United States bonds to the amount of \$99,233,950. Of these, \$32,279,400 were obtained prior to March 4, 1889, and \$66,954,550 after that date.

Notwithstanding the diminished supply of bonds for sale in the markets the government has been able to obtain, at constantly decreasing

has been able to obtain, at constantly decreasing prices, a sufficient amount of bonds to meet the requirements of the sinking fund for the current requirements of the sinking fond for the current fiscal year and carry out the provisions of law respecting the investment of the surplus revenue. While it was necessary to pay 10s for 4½ per cent. bonds of 1891, purchased March 5, 1889, with a net premium of 7.97, they were offered and accepted Oct. 31 at 195%, the net premium being 4.99, a decrease in actual premium of nearly 3 per cent. Doing the same period, or from April 6 to Oct. 31 access, the price of 4 per cent. bonds was reduced from 129 to 127, and the net premium from 28.93 to 26.66, a reduction in actual premium of over 2½ per cent.

SURPLUS REVENUE. It appears, from the foregoing estimates, that after due provision shall have been made for meeting the ordinary expenses of the government, including the requirements of the sinking fund, there will remain, under the operation of existing laws, an annual sur in of revenue of about \$44,000,000. An account ation of money in the treasury beyond the existing of the le drande business, government endangers tends to excessive and penditure, and to encor-

ty to Thely guard

private affairs. In the